

## Mr. Winston Churchill

A VIEW OF HIM AS HE LATELY WAS AND AS HE TO-DAY IS.

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London, March 21.

The Winston Churchill we have all known for many agitated years has been thought rather a firebrand. Among his many specialties he had one which permeated all the rest. He had the gift of exciting animosities. He made enemies right and left, and the anger he provoked was not political only, but personal, perhaps more personal than political. When he quitted the Unionist ranks for the Radical benches, that, if anything, was a political move, but the Unionists took it as a personal offence. They said:

"Winston belongs to us by birth, by position, by the memory of his father, by conviction. He can have no motive, no excuse for changing sides, except the wish for that Cabinet office which he sought from Mr. Balfour and Mr. Balfour denied him. He is a deserter."

I have said something before now of the vindictiveness with which his old associates, and even some of his friends, pursued him. It was not a pleasant topic, and I understood the truth. If I put it a little more clearly now, it is in order to sharpen the contrast between the feeling of yesterday and the feeling of to-day. I wish also to pay a tribute to Mr. Churchill's sense of dramatic values, for there has been nothing more dramatic than the situation he lately contrived. I will state it in a sentence before coming to the details, not all of which, perhaps, are generally known. His appearance and speech at Belfast captivated and recaptured that half of the public which had lately been growing cold to him. He was once more the idol of the Radicals and of the Irish Nationalists. His speech at Glasgow on the day after brought over to him that other half of the public which had never forgiven him his desertion. So that, in the course of two days, from being the most detested of all men in public life, he became the most popular. If you look at it only as a feat of political dexterity, it is without precedent. But that is far from being the only way to look at it.

I am one of those who, as a spectator, looked on his Belfast performance as a deplorable incident. But I wish to do him justice. His English critics thought it all wrong that a Minister who had lately taken charge of the Navy should put himself forward as an advocate of the disruption of the United Kingdom by Home Rule. The First Lord of the Admiralty is expected to be, with reference to vital issues, less of a party man and more of an Englishman than anybody else in the Cabinet. For the First Lord is in charge of the First Line of Defence. To him is committed, far more than to any other Minister, the safety of England against a foreign foe. He himself felt that strongly. He said: not in public:

"I recognize to the full my responsibilities as First Lord to the nation as a whole. As President of the Board of Trade and then as Home Secretary, I have been a party man, as I had a right to be; as it was my duty to be. I have spoken on all sorts of subjects, in and out of the House of Commons, as a Liberal. I am not going on with that. But there is one subject on which I must speak, and that is Home Rule. To that I am pledged and I must redeem my pledge."

I thought it an unlucky view, because Home Rule is the one subject which involves the disuniting of that United Kingdom the unity of which it is the particular mission of the First Lord to safeguard. But of his sincerity there could be no doubt. And so it was that he undertook his pilgrimage to Belfast. If he gave it a thought he must have known that the announcement of his going would be taken as a challenge to Ulster. It was, I think, the Irish Nationalists and not Mr. Churchill who were responsible for choosing Ulster Hall, the citadel of loyal Ulster. Worse still, it was there that his father, Lord Randolph, had made one of the great speeches of his life, with its never-to-be-forgotten declaration that, sooner than surrender to the Nationalists, "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right." He was going there to controvert his father; to put himself in opposition to him and to his memory. A due sense of filial piety would have led his footsteps elsewhere. When it became clear that an attempt to speak in Ulster Hall would mean civil war, Mr. Churchill gave way, and he actually delivered his address in a tent in the Roman Catholic quarter of the city. Even so, it took some thousands of troops to keep the peace; at a cost of some \$15,000; a sum of money which works out at not far from \$5 a word; an unusually high price for oratory, even of the highest kind. And it is the taxpayer who pays. I do not suggest that he had it in mind, but it is evident enough that this setting of the stage enhanced the effect he wished to produce. To assemble 5,000 troops in time of peace to keep the peace is to rivet all eyes.

After all, it was only by a stratagem that Mr. Churchill, whose wife was with him, escaped from Belfast without running the gauntlet of a mob. Escape he did, however, and after a rough reception at Larnie, where he took ship for Stranraer, arrived in Glasgow. It was known he was to speak in Glasgow, but it was not known that he meant to make a declaration of policy. I must go back a little. His appointment to the Admiralty had been known as a Minister opposed to a forward policy in the building of battleships. He was immersed in schemes for ameliorating the lot of the poor and of the workmen. Social "reform" had seemed to him the vital question. The question whether there should be any society to reform or any sufficient security for a kingdom to live in coming second. His friends knew that these opinions were no longer his, but the public did not know. Some of them knew also that, for some time before it was suspected that he was to exchange the Home Office for the Admiralty, he had begun studying naval matters. He had spent many hours of many days and weeks at the Admiralty learning his new business, and he had gone there with the definite purpose of throwing his whole soul and strength into the work of reorganizing the system and the service; of renewing the old naval spirit among officers and men; and of so administering the Admiralty as to make the Navy equal to the immense work it has to do.

Therefore, when at Glasgow he announced a naval programme far in advance of what was expected, or what the government was supposed ready to adopt, the country rose to him. He won

over to his side the party of patriotism. Belfast, not yet six hours old, was forgotten. The Home Ruler had disappeared and a delighted England perceived that a great naval Minister had arisen. Germany perceived it also, and raged over it, as her unfortunate habit is. The Germans thought, or said they thought, the Glasgow speech a provocation. It was not a provocation, but a much needed warning. Unhappily, the state of feeling between England and Germany is such that German exasperation only increased the deep content of the English people with their new First Lord.

If all reports, or even one of them, be true, the Cabinet did not share in this general English rejoicing. The Glasgow speech and the visit of Lord Haldane to Berlin coincided too closely. Ministers knew no more than anybody else what their colleague was going to say at Glasgow. Lord Haldane's mission to Berlin was a mission of peace. Mr. Churchill's speech was a speech on the text, "If you wish peace, be ready for war." Being ready for war is not Lord Haldane's specialty; albeit he is Minister of War. There was a clash. It was not the first time and it probably will not be the last, that Mr. Winston Churchill has delivered his soul on great questions of policy without the full approval, or even the knowledge, of the Prime Minister and the rest of the Cabinet. It was held in Downing Street that the good effect, if good effect there were, of Lord Haldane's diplomacy in Berlin had been impaired by Mr. Churchill's plain speaking in Glasgow. But we were told that Lord Haldane's purpose was mainly or wholly an exchange of views. He desired to find out what the Germans, or the German Emperor, which is much the same thing, really thought; of what they complained; what they desired; and possibly whether they were ready to come to any and what understanding. On his part he was prepared to set forth the English view.

I must admit I never thought Lord Haldane a good spokesman for England. It does not seem good policy for three days, an Englishman with a Germanized mind, I am not in all points an admirer of Mr. Lloyd George, but the Lloyd George who uttered that warning note to Germany last July would have been to my mind a much more efficient interpreter in Berlin than the Minister of War; splendid as are the purely intellectual gifts of Lord Haldane. The July speech in the City of London was answered by a roar of Anglophobia from the German press. So was Mr. Churchill's speech at Glasgow. But each helped to clear the air.

And now Mr. Churchill has set the seal to his new confession of faith. He has submitted the Navy Estimates to Parliament, and they are the fulfillment of his promise. The speech in the House went beyond the speech at Glasgow. In its handling of an international difficulty it was frank to a degree which alarms the old school of diplomacy. When he meant Germany, he said Germany. He said, if Germany enlarges her naval programme, so will England. If Germany builds three more battleships than are provided for her in her present Navy Bill, England will build six. On the other hand, if Germany holds to her scheme, so will England. And if Germany reduces her number, so will England.

How refreshing it all is! I admit it does not seem to be refreshing to the German mind. Again the German press raises the cry of provocation. When Mr. Churchill pointed out to the great German nation that to them a great fleet was a luxury, while to England it was a necessity, they resented it. They did not seem to protest so much against the truthfulness of the epigram as against the presentation of the truth in that epigrammatic form. Since Helms's day the epigram has been repugnant to the German mind except when Bismarck used it; or perhaps now when Maximilian Harden uses it. A man, or a nation, must of course make the best use it can of such language as it has at its command. Mr. Churchill's rhetorical gifts are part of his nature. You can trace the growth of his mind in the ever-growing force and flexibility of his speech; oral or written. There are sentences in his latest discourse which any orator might be glad to claim; or any statesman. Even the Germans admit that he has spoken with openness. Said Mr. Churchill:

"England intends to assert her claim to the supreme possession of the seas."

That supreme possession of the seas is to her vital. But she intends so to use it that it shall be "a menace to none and a trust held for all."

No man could have used those words who had not in him the root of statesmanship. Even when his policy is false or impossible, as with Irish Home Rule, which steadily recedes from view, his argument is ever an argument on high grounds of public welfare. He has Mr. Gladstone's gift of seeing only such facts as make for his own view; of excluding the other set of facts first from his own mind and then from the mind of the listening public. He sits in a Cabinet under a Prime Minister seldom excelled in his power of so moulding facts as to make the worse appear the better reason. But if I understand Mr. Churchill at all he does not hold his judgment in submission to the Prime Minister or to anybody else. As a member of a Cabinet and a party, he must often accept and advocate conclusions which are not his. But to-day he holds a place in which his own opinions, like the English fleet, are supreme.

To a friend who remonstrated with him against his delivering so many elaborate speeches night after night during recent general elections, and for so many successive nights, he answered:

"Ah, if you only knew how many undelivered speeches I have inside of me!"

A characteristic answer. No man has a more prodigious power of work and no man's work is more productive. That has long been true of him. If it be true now than ever before, that is because he now stands in a sympathetic relation to multitudes who had long been hostile to him. He is the sower who went out to sow and some seed to fall on stony ground, but to-day the seed falls on good ground and yields fruit that grows up and increases. G. W. S.

**TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS ENDS.**

Rome, April 20.—The seventh international congress against tuberculosis, which has been in session here for the last week, was closed to-day. It was decided to hold the next meeting at London in 1917.

## ITALY HELPS TURKEY

Attack on Dardanelles Strengthens Sultan's Cabinet.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Paris, April 20.—The Italian naval activity in the Aegean Sea, according to trustworthy information from Constantinople, has had the effect of strengthening the authority of the present Turkish Cabinet and making it popular at the very moment when such a revulsion of feeling was most needed.

Bombardment instead of intimidating the Turks has stimulated their warlike spirit and dispelled any hopes of modifying the reply made by them to the powers that no peace based upon the cessation of Tripoli or of any portion of Ottoman territory will be made.

The closing of the Dardanelles to all navigation paralyzes commerce in the Levant and is a great hardship for Russia. Consequently, the Turkish government is willing to reopen navigation there, provided Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Austria will guarantee that Italy shall not attack or molest Constantinople or the approaches to the Dardanelles.

London, April 20.—A Constantinople dispatch says that the government has ordered the naval authorities to take up mines in the Dardanelles, so that the straits may be reopened for navigation.

## PARIS BOURSE ANIMATED

Remains Firm in Spite of Disquieting News Abroad.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Paris, April 20.—The Paris Bourse remains firm and animated, notwithstanding the mutiny of native troops under French officers at Fez and the Italian naval action in the Dardanelles.

The copper market is very active and electric groups maintain their recent advance.

## FEZ RECAPTURED BY FRENCH

Order Completely Restored After Battle, with Heavy Losses.

Paris, April 20.—The city of Fez, the capital of Morocco, which had practically fallen into the hands of the riotous citizens and mutinous Moorish soldiers, has been recaptured by the French troops, numbering 4,700, stationed there, after a desperate battle, in which a large number were killed and wounded. According to a wireless dispatch received from Fez at the Foreign Office this morning, order has now been completely re-established.

According to dispatch received here today from Tangier by "La Liberté," the number of victims has not yet been determined, but it is known that a number of officers, including four captains, were killed. The rebels were disarmed and imprisoned.

The French forces in Morocco total 27,000, of which number 4,700 are stationed at Fez. The Moroccan army at Fez, a part of which revolted, consists of 4,000 Moors.

## WILL GIVE \$200 FOR NAME

Yale Has Scholarship at Disposal of a Young Man.

New Haven, April 20 (Special).—Yale is advertising for a young man named Leavenworth. It is the wish of the Yale officials to hand this young man \$200. The amount is the income from a scholarship which was placed at Yale's disposal years ago. The will of Elias W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, was filed in 1882, provided that \$12,000 should be given to the university to create the Leavenworth fund, the income from which was to defray the expenses of the education of students of good character and promise bearing the surname of Leavenworth.

The income from the fund varies. During the present year the income from the fund has amounted to \$300, and it has been divided between two Leavenworths, John Parke Leavenworth, of Winsted, and William Cecil Leavenworth, of New Haven, both are seniors, and there are no more Leavenworths in sight.

To give fair warning that the scholarship will become vacant in June the faculty has taken to advertising it.

## TITANIC WIDOW SEEKS AID

White Star Line Points Out Lack of Co-operation with It.

Mrs. Florence Ware, a frail English woman, called at the White Star Line offices yesterday to ask for money for a ticket to New Britain, Conn. Her husband, John J. Ware, a builder, went down with the Titanic. Mrs. Ware, clad only in night clothing, went out in the second lifeboat with other women and two Chinamen, in charge of a steward and a fireman. The men, including the Chinamen, could not do anything with the boat because they were inexperienced in handling oars. Mrs. Ware and another woman took charge of another pair of oars and rowed until they were some distance away from the ship. Both suffered so much from cold and fatigue that they fell backward in a faint. It was 7:45 o'clock in the morning before they were taken on board the Carpathia.

Mrs. Ware said that she and her husband were coming here to live in New Britain. They had their furniture and all their money, including bankbooks, with them in the second cabin. Everything was lost.

Mrs. Ware said she would go to stay with relatives in New Britain for a while and return to her old home in Bristol, England, when she recovered from the shock and try to support herself with sewing.

The officials at the White Star offices said that no agents of the various relief funds had negotiated with them to help the destitute that called at the offices. In fact, they said, there was no co-operation between the company and those who were giving money and supplies to the survivors. Many men and women had called at the offices and were fitted out with tickets to take them to their relatives or friends.

## BLAMES THE LAW'S DELAYS

Cockran Thus Accounts for Disrespect of Judiciary.

W. Bourke Cockran was a guest at the sixteenth annual dinner of the Westchester Bar Association, held last night at Delmonico's. He was also the first speaker of the evening, and during the course of his remarks, which in the main were confined to a criticism of the judiciary, he gave his idea of the reforms necessary to restore the respect of that department in the eyes of the people.

It was Mr. Cockran's contention that the growing disrespect of the judiciary was due solely to the delays that attended judicial proceedings. The reverence with which that body had formerly been regarded, he declared, and which was not in evidence to-day, was due to that cause.

"The remedy, however," the speaker asserted, "is simple. To restore the dignity and consequence of the judiciary the system should be reorganized, making it imperative that all cases should be tried within a period of thirty days. If an appeal is made, fifteen days should be allowed for the trial of the case, and the time for the trial of the case should be extended over a period of six months."

Other speakers were Jerome A. Peck, the toastmaster; John H. Byrne, Frank V. Burr, William P. Platt, John E. Hedges, Frederick P. Fish, Martin J. Keogh, John H. Carr, and N. M. Smith. Joseph Morschauer and Nathan P. Bush, Joseph

## DUTCH PRINCE IN LONDON

King George to Welcome Consort of Queen of the Netherlands.

## NEW AMERICAN HOSTESSES

Mrs. Urban H. Broughton Takes House for Season—Exhibition at Grosvenor House.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, April 20.—The King and Queen will give a dinner party at Buckingham Palace on Friday in honor of Prince Henry of the Netherlands, who is paying an informal visit to this country in order to inspect the Dutch village at the Olympia, his wife, Queen Wilhelmina, having sent several contributions to the village and being keenly interested in its construction. The visit will terminate on Saturday, but before returning to Holland the prince will be entertained by his aunt, the Duchess of Albany, at Claremont Park, Esher, and Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck will be included in the party to meet him.

A wedding to which London society has looked forward for a long time will be celebrated on Monday, when Captain Parrish, 60th Rifles, aide-de-camp to Viscount Gladstone, will be united to Dorothy Drew, favorite granddaughter of the Grand Old Man. The bride will be attired in white satin charmuse and old lace and will wear her grandmother's wedding veil. She will be attended by twelve bridesmaids, including two children, all in white.

The ceremony will be conducted by Canon Holland, the Bishop of Winchester and the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, and the bride will be given away by her mother. The reception will be held at No. 78 Eaton Square, the residence of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gladstone.

Gift from Queen Mother.

A large number of beautiful and costly gifts have been received. Queen Alexandra sent an autographed letter of good wishes to the bride, with a pearl and amethyst brooch adorned with the royal cipher in diamonds. A present from the people of Hawarden is a rose bowl with an album containing the names of three hundred subscribers. The bowl is inscribed: "To Miss Dorothy Drew from her Hawarden friends. April 22, 1912."

A number of Hawarden residents are going to the wedding by invitation of Miss Drew.

One or two American hostesses will come forward in London this season. One who already has a large circle of friends in town is Mrs. Urban H. Broughton, née Rogers, who, with her husband, will shortly arrive at No. 37 Park street, which they have taken for the season. It is said that, although Mr. Broughton is a prominent member of the New York Yacht and Garden City Golf clubs, they contemplate giving up their estates in America and making their permanent headquarters in this country.

Mr. Broughton's American business interests, however, are so big that it is hardly likely he will cut himself off altogether from his New York and Chicago associations, but Mrs. Broughton probably will make her home in London, with perhaps occasional visits to America.

## Fancy Dress Ball.

The Empire fancy dress ball at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday, in aid of the Middlesex Hospital, promises to be an even greater success than the ball last year. A great many new patronesses are taking an active interest in what bids fair to be a most brilliant spectacle. Among those who recently added their names are the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Westminster, the Countess of Derby, the Countess of Huntingdon, the Countess of Beasborough, the Countess of Coventry, the Countess of Yarborough, Lady Lytton, Countess Torley, Lady Sarah Wilson, Viscountess Maidstone, Viscountess Acheson, Lady Glenconner, Lady Tree and Mrs. Cecil Bingham.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster are lending Grosvenor House on Thursday and Friday for an exhibition and sale by the Buckingham Palace Industries. Countess Grosvenor will open the sale on the first day, and the ceremony will be performed on the following day by the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos.

Another important gathering of the coming week will be the Thackeray costume ball on Thursday, in connection with the Waterloo ball at Brussels will probably be a feature of the Vanity Fair group, while the march past of snobs, which is to take place at midnight, should have a piquancy of its own.

## Two Historic Tables.

It is not without interest at the present time to recall that the table which belonged to the Irish House of Lords and which was used when the Act of Union was signed was sold a few years ago at auction at Navan, County Meath.

Romance, too, table which has found a permanent resting place in the members' tea room of the Imperial House of Commons. It was one of the very few relics saved from the fire which consumed both houses of Parliament in the early 30's. For many years it was preserved in one of the rooms of the Board of Trade, but the late Sir Reginald Parnell, when clerk of the House, ascertaining the facts from an old messenger who assisted in removing it, had it restored to the House of Commons.

Its chief claim to interest is that it was actually designed by Sir Christopher Wren and first used at the time of the union with Scotland in the first decade of the eighteenth century. It was at this table that the Scottish members, when they made their first appearance at Westminster, took the oath of allegiance to the sovereign.

## DAMAGE FROM CANADIAN RIVER.

Quebec, April 20.—An ice jam has caused the Chaudiere River to overflow, with damage estimated at \$250,000. In the region of Beauce, the maple sugar crop, it is believed, will be ruined. The federal and provincial governments will be asked to aid the flood sufferers.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY MAN KILLED.

Winnipeg, April 20.—David Findlay, superintendent of construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, was killed here to-day when the motorcycle on which he was riding crashed into a locomotive.

## WARSHIP TO VISIT MEXICO

Americans on West Coast Cut Off from Rest of World.

## SITUATION GROWING WORSE

"President Will Probably Send Vessel," Says Official Announcement.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 20.—To learn the condition of Americans cut off from railroad and telegraphic communication on the west coast of Mexico, where conditions are becoming worse, especially at Los Mochis, and to afford them an opportunity of leaving the country, President Taft will probably send a vessel to that region, according to an announcement made at the State Department to-night.

The statement is as follows:

"By the suspension of railroad communication and the interruption of telegraphic service American citizens on the west coast of Mexico—especially at Los Mochis, where there are large numbers of American citizens, as well as in the vicinity of Mazatlan—are placed in a position of isolation. This fact, together with many reports of increased lawlessness on the west coast, is causing much anxiety to people in the region affected, as well as to their friends in the United States."

"In view of the many requests and expressions of natural anxiety being received, the President will probably send a vessel to get news of the American citizens in the localities referred to and to afford an opportunity to leave the disturbed districts to those who may wish to do so. This seems necessary because otherwise there is no way to learn of the safety of those Americans who are at present not entirely cut off from communication with the outside world, but entirely deprived by the cessation of railroad traffic of any means of leaving."

The armored cruiser Maryland is at San Diego, Cal., the gunboat Yorktown is en route north from Guatemala to San Diego and the gunboat Vicksburg is at Panama. It is likely that the Maryland will be the vessel selected.

The situation in Mexico is the occasion of increasing anxiety on the part of the administration. The situation in Morelos and Guerrero appears to be worse than ever. Ensenada, Acapulco and Saltillo are reported quiet.

Telegraphic communication with Acapulco has been re-established.

## IMPRISONED AT CHIHUAHUA

Two Americans Held by Rebels Since March 16.

Washington, April 20.—Demands have been made upon the rebel authorities by the American Consul at Chihuahua for the immediate release of two Americans, imprisoned there. The men have been in confinement since March 16, but Consul Letcher has only just learned of their plight. Their names were not given.

The State Department up to late today had heard nothing more from Consul Letcher on the subject. The matter, it is said, will furnish an opportune occasion for Orozco to show the friendship he claims for the United States.

One of them is said to be a sailor honorably discharged from the United States navy. The consulate is demanding their immediate release. Fred Nibbs, the Fighting occurred yesterday at Escalon, in Chihuahua, between the federals and rebels, according to reports which reached the State Department to-day from Nevo Laredo.

Sierra Indians, in Oaxaca, Southern Mexico, were reported to be rising in large numbers.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

A benefit for the Titanic sufferers will be given at the George M. Cohan Theatre to-night. Sam H. Harris will act as stage manager and the programme will include Blanche Ring and the chorus of "The Wall Street Girl"; Harry Gillif and Clarence Oliver, in a sketch called "On the Quilt"; Will Rogers, the larriat thrower; Florence Shirley and Clarence Oliver; George M. Cohan, in several song numbers; Eddie Foy and the chorus of "Over the River"; Raymond Torley and the pony ballet from "The Hitcock"; Nat Goodwin, in recitations; Bruce and King, in song selections; Harry Conner, Charles J. Ross, Ethel Kelley, Ida Adams and the Dolly Twins, whirlwind dancers, all of the Moulton Rouge; and Al Plantados, Fred Nibbs, Howard and Howard, and the Winter Garden; Temmie and Sunshine, Yvette, whirlwind dancers, and many others. The performance will begin at 8 p. m. promptly.

A new play by Cecil De Mille, called "The Marriage—Not," will be presented for the first time at Syracuse to-morrow evening. The play is said to present a slightly new angle of the divorce question. Robert Drouet, Oza Waldrop and Fritz Williams have leading parts.

George A. Nichols, musical director of the Weber and Fields Jubilee Company, will be absent from the Broadway Theatre for several days, owing to the sudden death of his father, Harry Nichols, on the 16th of his father. The orchestra during Mr. Nichols's absence, beginning at the benefit at the Broadway Theatre to-night in aid of the Consumptive Home in Denver, Col.

William De Mille's play, "The Woman," closed a long season at the Republic Theatre last night. Next season, after a preliminary engagement in New York, Mr. De Mille will send the production on a tour of the larger American cities with the original company.

At a meeting held by the National Federation of Theatre Clubs last evening it was decided to hold a public meeting and give an entertainment at Wallack's Theatre on Sunday evening, May 6. Short addresses will be made by Wilton Lacy, one half of the actor; by Augustus Thomas, for the dramatist; and by Augustus Thomas, manager, at the Hon. James W. Osborne, for the theatregoer. Otis Skinner, Nat C. Goodwin, Walker Whiteside, Edith Wynne Matheson and Thomas A. Wise and many others will contribute, and there will be an array of musical talent. Sydney Rosenfeld, the president of the organization, will give a brief outline of the purpose of the club, which concerns itself mainly with the production of original plays, written by native authors and presented by native actors in trial performances, that will enable managers to judge the merit of new works through performances instead of manuscripts.

Admission will be by invitation only, and tickets may be obtained through members of the association.

By arrangement with Reginald de Koven, Emma C. Nagle, Blanche Hill, Rebecca E. Dobbie and George Kreychenbohm, of the "Robin Hood" chorus, will present scenes from grand opera at Carnegie Lyceum on Friday evening, May 3, under the auspices of the Ziegler Musical Institute.

The management of August Strindberg's play, "The Father," has decided to give a Friday matinee in addition to the regular Thursday and Saturday matinees at the Berkeley Lyceum, on West 44th street.

## BRYAN EXTOLS RELIGION

Gives It Credit for All Good There Is in Him.

## HELPS FORWARD MOVEMENT

John Mitchell Says Workers Believe Church Should Aid Fight for Eight-Hour Day.

William Jennings Bryan spoke to several hundred men yesterday afternoon in Union Square under the auspices of the Men and Religion Forward Movement on "The Claims of the Christian Religion on the Men of North America." The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, of the Madison Avenue Lutheran Church, who was introduced by ex-Congressman William S. Bennett, the chairman. Dr. Remensnyder prayed for the bereaved of the Titanic disaster, and then the audience sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." A motion picture man on the platform had his camera trained on the bareheaded men in the audience while all this was going on.

"I need not tell you that I've been active in politics," Mr. Bryan began. "Let me say, friends, I have no intention, however, of reducing my interest in government. If I had been elected President of the United States I would have done what I could for the people. If I had succeeded in bringing any good upon this country it would have been small in comparison with what every individual can do for the country through the Men and Religion Forward Movement. I don't want any of you to take this as a guide, but I want to tell you my life—give to religion the credit for all the good there is in me."

Mr. Bryan said religion was the supreme influence in life and no man could hope to be satisfied with himself unless he was moulded by a great conception of his Creator. The key to Gladstone's life, he said, was the Bible, and for years Mr. Gladstone was the most practical person in the world. Mr. Bryan said he had a mighty poor opinion of men who scoffed at the Bible and failed to come across with anything that looked at all like even a fair substitute.

"It wouldn't for any amount of money exchange the environment of a home which gave me a Christian education," he cried, turning to the young men up front. "Young men! When I die I don't want any man to bring to my bedside a copy of Darwin's 'Descent of Man.' In that great hour I shall want some one to read to me the Twenty-third Psalm."

Among those on the platform with Mr. Bryan were William C. Ames, president of the 19th Assembly District Republican Club; Dr. Thomas Darlington, Henry W. Jessup, Frank Harvey Field, Captain A. A. Nesbit, Bishop D. R. Hendrick, of Kansas City; the Rev. Dr. Canon Dixon, of Toronto; John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; James Talcott and John Mitchell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Last evening in Carnegie Hall Mr. Letcher spoke to a large gathering on "The Church in Relation to the Industrial Problem." He said in part:

"It is imperative that the factory and mining laws of all our states should be greatly extended and should be enforced with the utmost vigor. Employers should be required to equip machinery and work-places with every practical safety device; the state should establish museums of safety devices and industrial hygiene; the force of factory and mine inspectors should be largely increased and the inspectors should be removed from the sphere of political influence and trained especially for their work. It should not be necessary that a thousand miners be blown into eternity or a hundred and fifty women burned to death to secure the enactment and enforcement of laws to protect the lives of workers."

Discussing the eight-hour work day, Mr. Mitchell said: "The unanimous testimony of all competent observers has been to the effect that a reduction in the hours of labor almost invariably means an improvement in the whole moral tone of the community. It is a reduction of the standard of living, a raising of the standard of living, and in the self-respect and the workingman and a diminution of crime. The workingman should believe the Church should recognize and endorse their position in demanding the limitations of the working day to eight hours."

## TAKES UP SIX IN BIPLANE

Beatty Makes Two Circles at Nassau Boulevard with Record Load.

George W. Beatty, who recently made a record at Nassau Boulevard for carrying five people in a biplane, including himself, last evening exceeded all previous records, so far as is known, when he carried six in his biplane whose weight totalled 560 pounds.

The biplane took to the air after running two hundred feet, and the aviator made two circles of the field, at one time going to a height of 150 feet. The big engine seemed to handle the load without a hitch, and as there was no wind blowing, Beatty and his troupe whatever in keeping the air craft on an even keel and going at good speed. When he started to come down, he dropped with a speed that was thrilling, but the machine easily glided along when called on, and answered the controls without the slightest resistance.

## OBITUARY.

**MRS. MARY B. DITHRIDGE.**  
Mrs. Mary B. Dithridge died on Friday at her home, No. 235 West 103d street. She was born in Auburn, N. Y., the daughter of De Witt Clinton and Cynthia Arne Bingham. She was married in Pittsburgh in 1854 to J. Durcan Dithridge, and had since lived in New York. She leaves her mother and two brothers—the Rev. De Witt Mitchell, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, and William Monroe Dithridge, a lawyer of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Dithridge was a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, was prominent in the work there, and for many years was secretary of its missionary society. She was also a member of the board of the Crippled Children's Industrial Home. The funeral will be held at her home to-morrow at 11 a. m.

## CHARLES H. HOWARD.